

not perfectly incorporate. And to the increase of the opacity of these Bodies it conduces something, that by the 23th Observation the reflexions of very thin transparent substances are considerably stronger than those made by the same substances of a greater thickness.

P R O P. IV.

The parts of Bodies and their Interstices must not be less than of some definite bigness, to render them opaque and coloured.

For the opaque Bodies, if their parts be subtilly divided, (as Metals by being dissolved in acid menstruums, &c.) become perfectly transparent. And you may also remember, that in the eighth Observation there was no sensible reflexion at the superficies of the Object-Glasses where they were very near one another, though they did not absolutely touch. And in the 17th Observation the reflexion of the Water-bubble where it became thinnest was almost insensible, so as to cause very black Spots to appear on the top of the Bubble by the want of reflected Light.

On these grounds I perceive it is that Water, Salt, Glass, Stones, and such like substances, are transparent. For, upon divers considerations, they seem to be as full of pores or interstices between their parts as other Bodies are, but yet their parts and interstices to be too small to cause reflexions in their common surfaces.

P R O P.

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